

Testimony Before the Senate Education Committee
9 Feb 2017

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Melanie Cole: Head of Families for Education in VI

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- Families for Education in VT

 - Rupert, Pawlet, (Wells*)
- Informally chartered early in Act 46 merger discourse
- Concerned about decreased educational opportunity and other negative education trends in NY, as well as barriers to opportunity and options in Vermont
- Advocates for ensuring realistic possibility of the Vermont public and private options to ensure equity
- https://m.facebook.com/familiesforeducationinvermont/



- Current Rupert/Pawlet Arrangement Designation to NY Schools (FY16/17)
 - Can take NY school tuition cost of \$7,700 (Rupert to Salem) or \$8,800 (Pawlet to Granville) elsewhere
 - VT public tuition average is \$14,800; local independent schools cost ~\$17K
 - Local options in VT are Dorset (public, 7-8 grade only), Manchester Elementary Middle School (public, 7-8 only), Burr and Burton Academy (independent), Long Trail (independent), and Poultney (public, however, realistic option for some Pawlet students only)
- A look at school options and geography norms for other Vermont towns in the region (Link/15)



Why the Sudden Concern...?

- These NY schools have served VT communities for many, many years...why these issues now?
- Well, it's not sudden...
 - NY vs VT School Population Trends (Link/17-19)
 - Parents with options or opportunity have been increasingly either:
 - Selecting non-designated schools (Link/20-21) or...
 - Moving out of the community (<u>Link/22-26</u>)
 - But many don't have these options because of economics (Link/27)
- Trends are alarmingly negative, and socio-economic segregation of our students has been occurring
- Recent Act 46 merger study committee discussions just provided the opportunity for parents to organize and voice their concerns... (Link/16)

More on causes of trends later, but first more context...



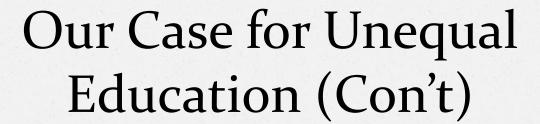
- Unfortunately, we believe local resolution is near impossible
 - Demographics, socio-economic characteristics, and local hegemons are all stacked against parents
 - Parents vastly outnumbered...and losing ground
 - Education often viewed and valued differently by older, non-parents locally
 - Economically sensitive population defaults to safest course when facing conflicting/confusing cost info
 - Influential local leaders impacting community view
- Further, we increasingly believe the situation constitutes unequal educational opportunity under the "Education" and "Common Benefits" clauses of the Vermont Constitution—<u>a</u> state issue...



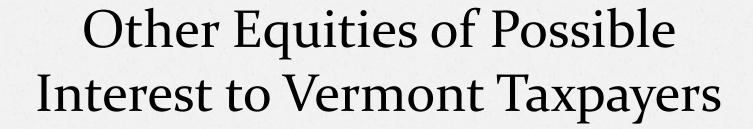
- The court found that that the funding mechanism caused a breach of the "Education" and "Common Benefits" clauses of the Vermont Constitution that required equity in education
 - The Brigham Court (1997) noted the importance of education and the "fundamental obligation" of the State to provide "substantial equity" (268; emphasis in original)
- The court noted that local decisions or interests, or current statute, cannot over-ride the state's responsibility wrt equity
 - "The distribution of a resource as precious as educational opportunity may not have as its determining force the mere fortuity of a child's residence" (265; emphasis in the original)
 - "...any statutory framework that infringes upon equal enjoyment of that right bears a commensurate heavy burden of justification" (256)
- So, although the funding mechanism was causal in this case (and, therefore, the focus of much subsequent legislation), the fundamental principle involved was the requirement to provide educational equity—for which the state's responsibility goes beyond just funding mechanisms:
 - "Money is clearly not the only variable affecting educational opportunity, but it is one that the government can effectively equalize" (255-256)



- - NY schools offer <1/3 the foreign language; <1/2 the AP and English Language Arts; & 1/2-2/3 the STEM options
 - In Brigham, unequal curricular, technological, and human resources were accepted as proxies for educational opportunities (255-256)
- Vermont Parents are Denied Normal Influence and Accountability with Educational Legislators who determine their child's education
 - No influence or accountability with matters such as standards, goals and initiatives, accreditation, costing or funding mechanisms, district mergers, etc....and no opportunity to advocate for new policy/legislation if issues arise
- Vermont Educational Quality Standards Not Supported by NY Schools (e.g. Act 77 initiatives, etc.) (Link/30)
 - Act 77 says <u>all Vermont students</u> should have these opportunities



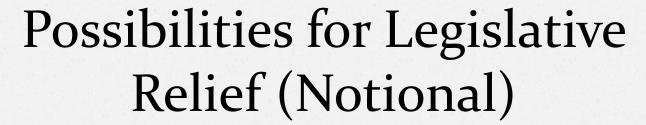
- A Fundamental Opportunity/Equity Safeguard Available to all other Parents in VT Under 16 VSA § 827(c) is Effectively Denied in Rupert, Pawlet, and Wells
 - All other VT parents who are dissatisfied with instruction provided at the designated school may receive tuition cost calculated under 16 VSA § 827(d) and have a reasonable opportunity to attend other VT public or independent schools
 - Subsidized NY per pupil tuition rates effectively deny this opportunity for a large number of Rupert and Pawlet parents because the difference between NY tuition rates and local VT public and indep options range from \$5.4K (7-8 grades only) to \$10K per child per year
- Differences in Educational Outcomes between NY and Vermont School alternatives (Link/31)



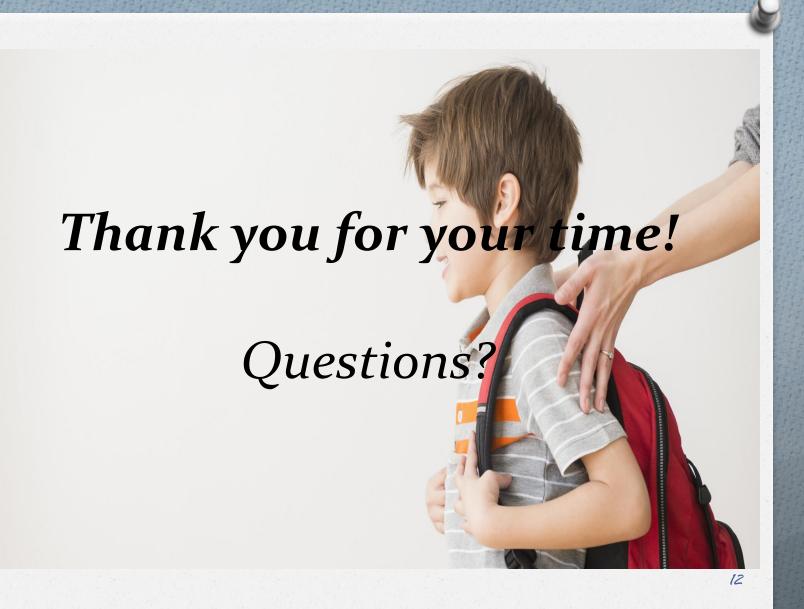
- Just over \$1M in Educational Funding Currently Leaves the State (from Rupert, Pawlet, Wells to Designated NY Schools)*
 - Vermont public and independent schools, as well as support services impacted
- Overall Community Health Declining Alarmingly....as evidenced by previous slides...and (Link/32)



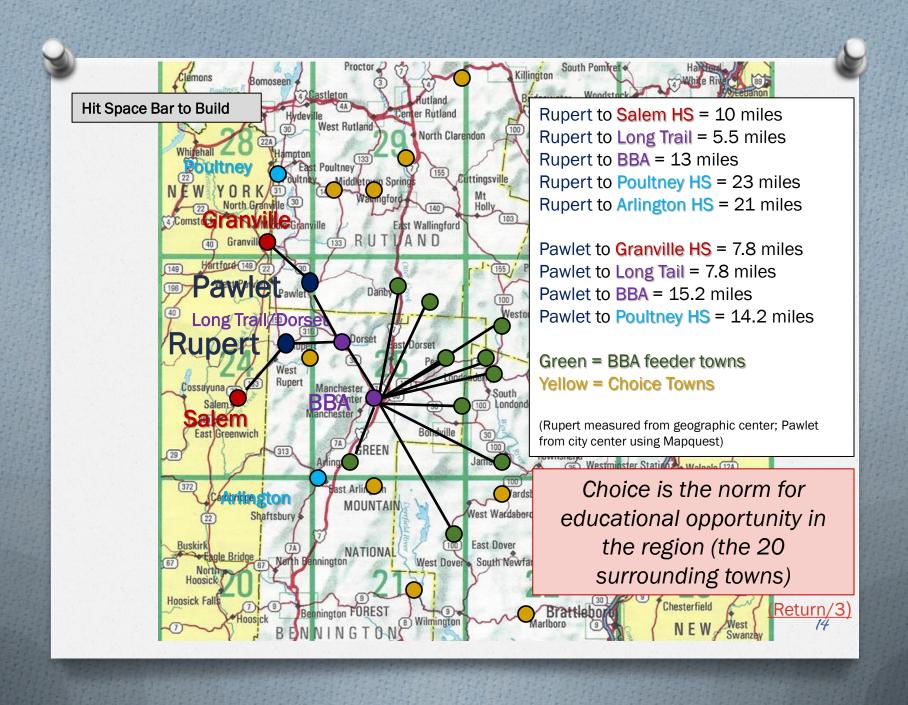
- Overall, we are continuing three pronged approach
 - Educate/Advocate Locally
 - Explore and exhaust all policy/legislative avenues and options
 - Explore legal options



- Option 1 (Preferred): Repeal 16 VSA § 827(e)(1) Cleanest method—removes exception from statute and aligns schools with rest of Vermont
 - Prevents designation of NY schools by Rupert, Pawlet, and Wells; however, would still allow NY school attendance for those who chose them
- Option 2: Supplement 16 VSA § 827(e)(1) with "...; however, 16 VSA § 827(d)(2) is not applicable under this provision
 - Removes ability to use NY subsidized tuition rates as the lowest payment option (therefore, would require paying the lowest of 1) the statewide average announced tuition of Vermont union high schools; or 2) the tuition charged by the approved non-designated school in the year in which the student is enrolled)
 - Effectively the same outcome as first option; however, may be more politically feasible
- Option 3: Alter 16 VSA § 827(d)(2) to stipulate the designated school must be in Vermont to be considered in the "lowest of the 3 options" calculation
 - e.g. (2) The per-pupil tuition the district pays to the designated school, as long as the designated school is a public or approved independent school in Vermont, in the year in which the pupil is enrolled in the nondesignated school.
- Others?



Back-ups

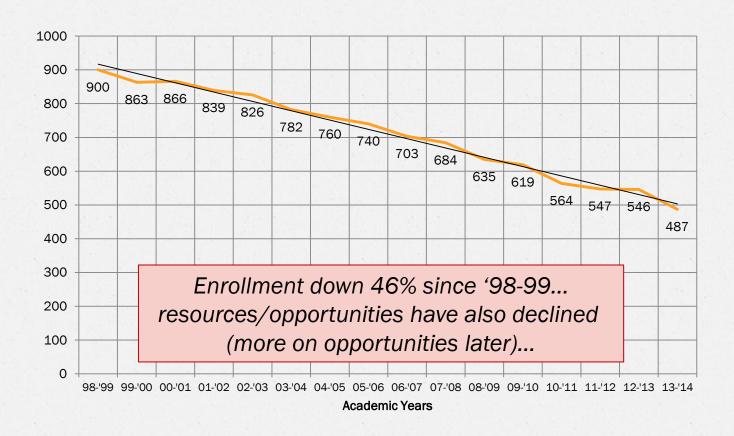




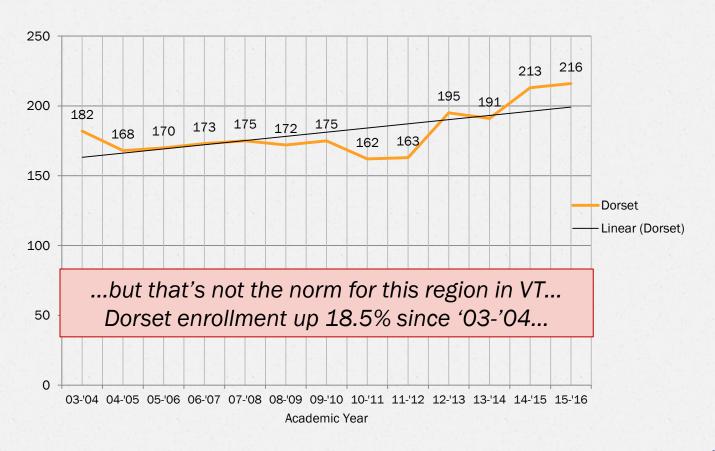
(The Rupert, Pawlet, Wells Merger Study Committee (RPWMSC))

- Choice vs designation debate dominated from start
 - Very large, pro-choice audiences at meetings in Aug-Sept 16
- On Sept 7, the RPWMSC voted to proceed with merger and choice based on overwhelming input
- On Sept 19, stalemated on further action as choice vs designation debate continued
- Disbanded without action and Wells went separate way to pursue RED option with choice
- Intense period of community lobby ensued in Rupert and Pawlet, with considerable conflicting/inaccurate information
- Non-binding referendum held in Nov 16; vote supported continuing NY school designation in both Rupert and Pawlet (vote % 60/40 in Rupert, and 58/42 in Pawlet)

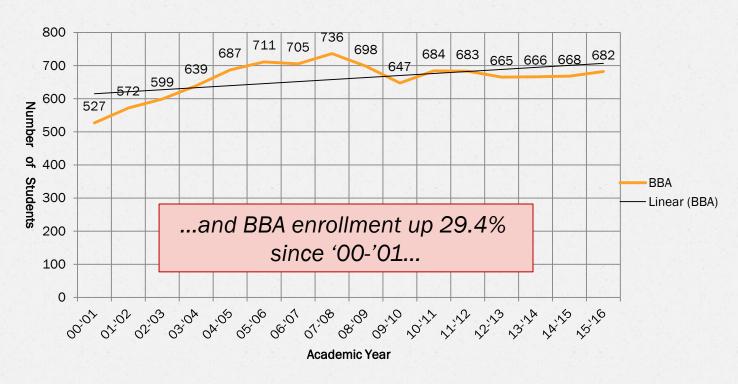






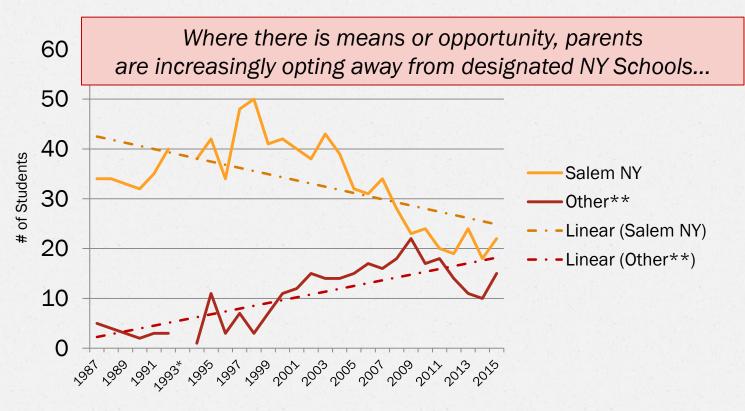






As reported by Kirk Knutson, Director of Admissions and Counseling Burr and Burton Academy 57 Seminary Avenue Manchester, VT 05254 (802) 362-1775

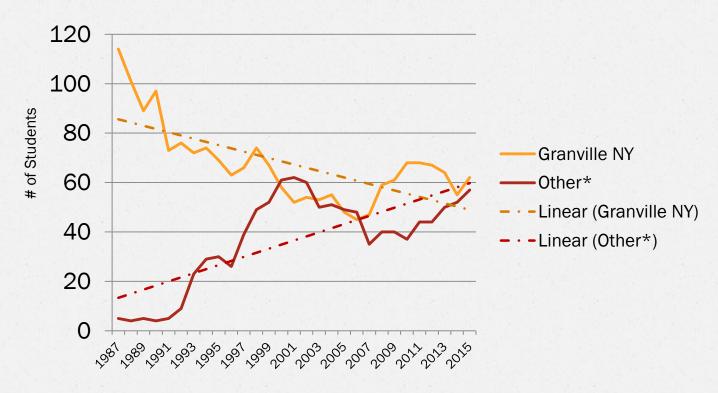




^{*} No data was available for 1993

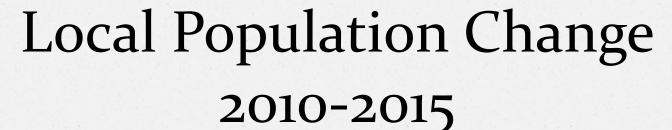
^{**.} As an example, in 2015, 3 students attended Long Trail, 2 each attend BBA and Mill River, and there were single students at Granville, LiHigh, MEMS, Phillips Exeter (NH), and Poultney HS. Approximately 3 students home school per year.

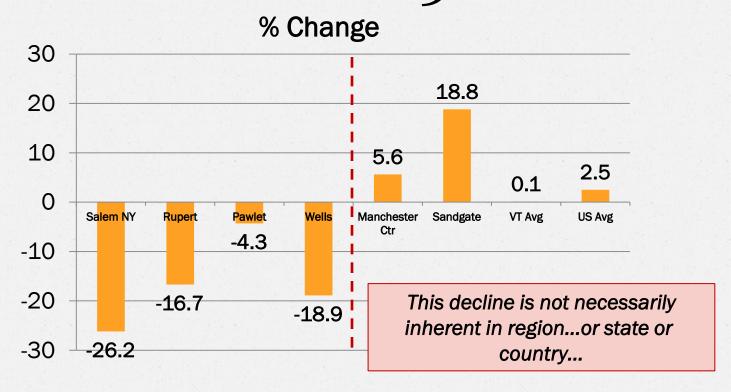




As an example, in 2014, approximately 20% of Pawlet students attended Long Trail School, and approximately 14% were divided between BBA, Poultney High School, and Dorset Middle School. The rest attended schools out of the area. An average of about 13 students per year home school in K-12.

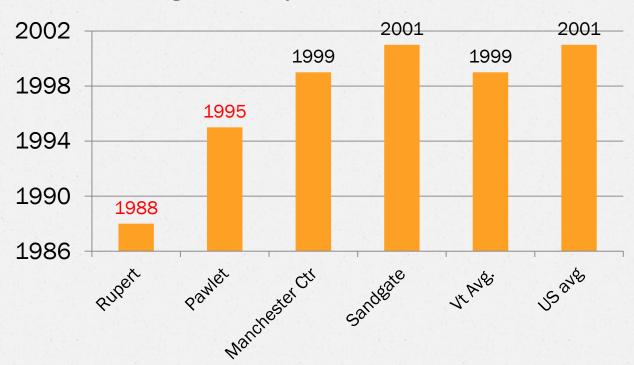
(Return/4)





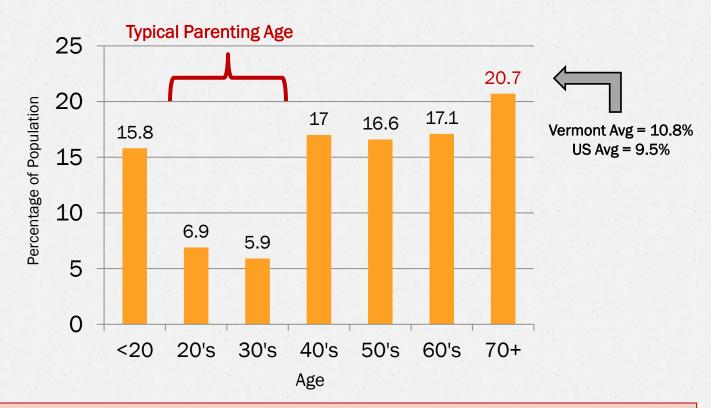


Average move-in year of homeowners....



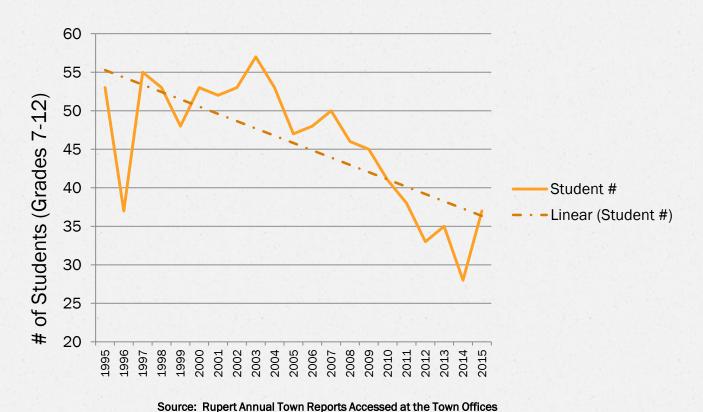
But these trends are concentrated in a particular demographic—parents/students...

Who is in Decline? (Rupert)

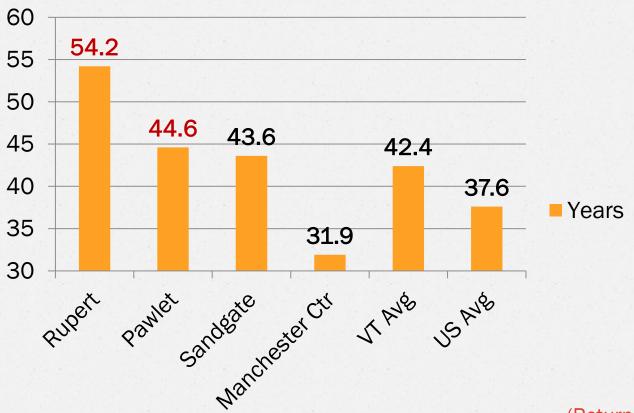


There are now almost 3 people over age 70 for every 7-12 grade student...



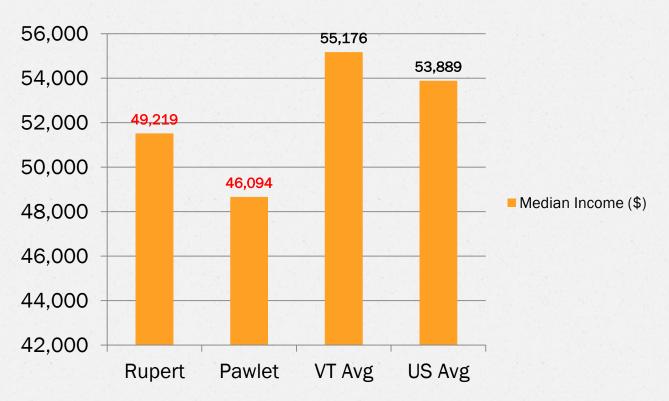


Result: Median Town Age



(Return/4)



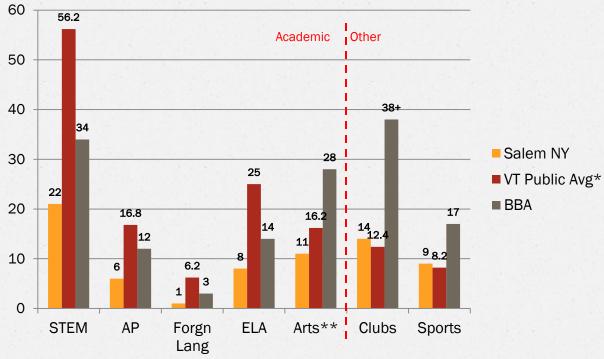


(Return/4)

Salem HS vs VT Curriculum Comparison

Number of High School Subject Offerings (Grades 9-12), Plus Clubs/Sports

VT public average represents opportunity in VT at similar sized public HS; as shown previously, BBA is the typical opportunity for students in small towns in surrounding region of VT

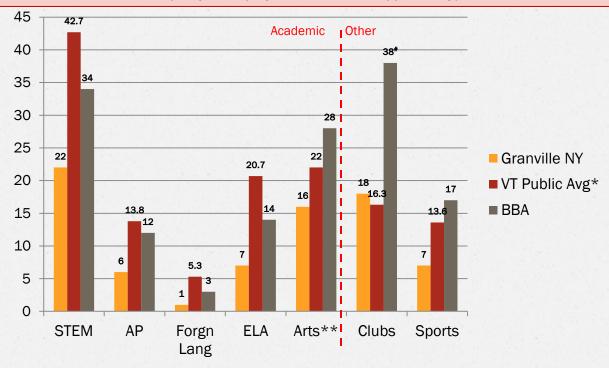


- * The "VT Public Avg" is the average of the VT public high schools closest in size (+/- 25%) to Salem (244): Northfield (295), Twin Valley (233), Arlington (213), Poultney (196), and Richford (190).
- ** "Arts" includes performing arts, design arts, and art history
- + BBA literature is unclear on clubs, sometimes listing 47 and sometimes listing 38. The lower of the two is shown. Note: Off-site career center offerings such those at BOCES (NY), Stafford (VT), or other similar centers were not included

Granville HS vs VT Curriculum Comparison

Number of High School Subject Offerings (Grades 9-12), Plus Clubs/Sports

The difference in breadth and depth of curriculum (accepted by Brigham Court and State of Vermont as a proxy for equity of educational opportunity) is clear...



^{*} The "VT Public Avg" is the average of the VT public high schools closest in size (+/- 20%) to Granville (561): Harwood (651), Mt Abraham (649), Otter Valley (547), Vergennes (466), Woodstock (449), Mill River (462), and Enosberg (458).

* BBA literature is unclear on clubs, sometimes listing 47 and sometimes listing 38. The lower of the two is shown Note: Off-site career center offerings such those at BOCES (NY), Stafford (VT), or other similar centers were not included





^{** &}quot;Arts" includes performing arts, design arts, and art history



- Flexible Pathways (Act 77)
 - Free Early College*
 - Free Dual Enrollment**
 - Path to Regular HS Diploma***
 - Virtual and Blended learning*
 - Work-based Learning
 - Career Technical Education
- VT State Compliance/Oversight

(IAW 16 V.S.A. §165 and §166 for both public and independent schools)

- Salem and Granville have some limited opportunities to earn college credit towards industry credentials through BOCES and SUNY Adirondack
- ** Granville has opportunities through SUPA, but with tuition cost. Salem has no opportunity.
- *** This is typically is an issue with special education/special needs children.
- BBA has blended, but no virtual learning. Most, but not all VT schools have achieved the goal of providing virtual learning and blended opportunities.

NY Schools VT Public BBA





















- Don't want to over-emphasize this one because...
 - Constitution requires equity in *opportunity*, not outcomes
 - Outcomes are usually narrowly measured and, for example, don't usually capture emotional and social learning
 - Many other explanatory variables between opportunity and outcomes (e.g. family)
 - Hard to make apples-to-apples comparisons between the two states, and between public and independent schools
- But many parents do seek and consider outcomes...and there are some considerable differences
 - Salem's matriculation to 4 year colleges 2012-2015 is 28-45%; Granville's is 24-30%; BBA is 80-85% & Long Trail is 96% 1,3
 - Graduation rates: Granville 82%; Salem 84.5%; BBA 100% (2015) ^{2,3}
 - Standard test results mixed for Salem; almost all negative for Granville
 - One recent rating put both designated schools in the bottom 10 percent of schools in NY based on student performance on state reading and math exams reported to the DOE 2



Aug 30,2016

Dear Pawlet/Wells/Rupert merger study committee

My Name is Scott McChesney. My family moved to Pawlet full time when I was 5 and I have essentially lived here, and in Rupert for 5 years, since then. I am a Real Estate broker and own a Pawlet based RE office with my father. I have 4 children, 2

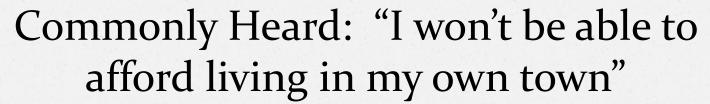
Volumes of Figure 3 and with a particle based the configure with my latending. My wife, Phoebe, is a Volume of Figure 3 and Shared and the Pawlet/West Pawlet.

- Four local realtors who as gned letter to the merger study committee and the property of the party of t
 - Families are opting for other surrounding towns with better educational opportunities
- Common sense over of these communities, I strongly urge the committee to

* I Also agree with the points addressed in this letter.
I was raised in West Pawlet and Live in Pawlet, attended
Granville HS, and am a licensed Real ESTATE Broker.
I believe in School Choice. Rebecca Cramer.

I believe in Vermont and I believe in School choice.
(Robin (Ryan agent @ Four Seasons Sothebus International Rotty)

(Return/10)



- Truth: This is <u>NOT</u> true. Highly misleading and inflammatory information has been spread...here's the real story
 - ~40 % of Rupert & 24% of Pawlet taxpayers don't have a mailing address in any surrounding towns (~3/4 appear to be 2d homeowners...rest mostly landowners)
 - These will carry significant portion of tax burden
 - Of those remaining—those who are home-owning residents here—72% of Rupert and 67% in Pawlet taxpayers are income sensitive and will see very little change to their taxes (Link/30)
 - Bottom line is second home-owners and the wealthiest <1/3 will carry the majority of tax load, but lower income households (those currently without options) benefit
 - Even among the <1/3 whose taxes will go up, it will not be as significant as the misleading information provided prior to the recent referendum (Link/31)</p>
 - FYI, the numbers provided prior to the referendum were represented as Agency of Education (AOE) approved; however, the email from AOE (dtd 17 Oc 16) was obtained through an information request, and it contained a number of caveats and deferred to other differing calculations. The AOE author of that email has subsequently stated the calculations that were presented to you were an inaccurate representation and we should "push back" on them. The Sec of Ed has also disavowed the calculations as AOE approved.



A homeowner with a household value of \$250,000 and a household income of \$50,000 would pay the following homestead exemption taxes after applicable credit...(using 2018 data/rates)

| Alternatives based on numbers who chose to go to other than NY schools | Taxes | |
|---|---------|-----------------------------|
| Current designation to NY schools | \$1,125 | |
| Assuming all students choose to attend their current school but non-NY receive \$14,800 | \$1,210 | (capped at 2.42% of income) |
| Assuming 25% of current NY students choose to attend elsewhere and receive \$14,800 | \$1,245 | (Capped at 2.49% of income) |
| Assuming 50% of current NY students choose to attend elsewhere and receive \$14,800 | \$1,280 | (Capped at 2.56% of income) |
| Assuming 100% of current NY students choose to attend elsewhere/receive \$14,800 | \$1,350 | (Capped at 2.70% of income) |

For 72% of Rupert and 67% of Pawlet households, the <u>worst case</u> is a **\$225** increase per year...<u>likely case</u> is a **less than \$155** increase per year...

Source: FY 18 calculations from BRSU Business Manager

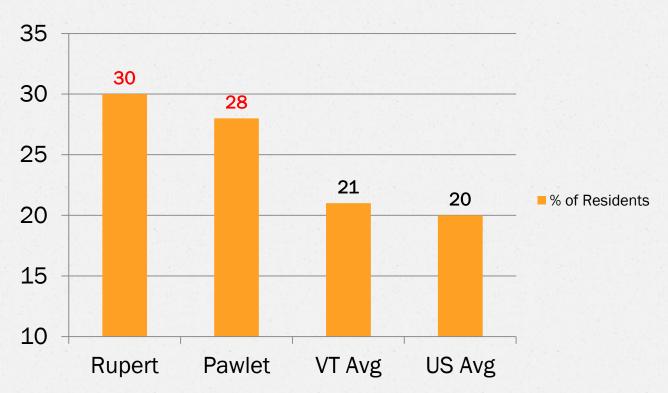


Tax Rate Comparison for Non-Income Sensitive Taxpayers (FY18 Data/Rates)

| | Mettawee | Pawlet | Rupert | Merged |
|---|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| FY18 Equalized Tax Rate including Mettawee (pre-CLA) | | \$1.310 | \$1.372 | \$1.325 |
| Assuming all students choose to attend their current school but non-NY receive \$14,800 | | | | \$1.428 |
| Assuming 25% of current NY students choose to attend elsewhere and receive \$14,800 | | | | \$1.468 |
| Assuming 50% of current NY students choose to attend elsewhere and receive \$14,800 | | | | \$1.508 |
| Assuming 100% of current NY students choose to attend elsewhere/receive \$14,800 | | | | \$1.589 |

For less than the top 1/3 of incomes and second home owners, the <u>worst case</u> extreme is a **\$0.27** increase...<u>likely case</u> is a **less than \$0.18** increase...







- Exceptionally low education tax rates*
 - The VT state average is just over \$1.53
 - Rupert's rate is \$1.22 the lowest in VT and \$0.31 below the state average
 - Pawlet's rate is \$1.40 \$0.13 below the state average
- Also, Rupert has accumulated a tax stabilization account of over \$400K with education funds**

^{*} Source: Vermont Department of Taxes website - FY2017 rates reported

^{**}Source: Rupert Annual Town Report as reported during the RPWMSC Sept 16